NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. OGRNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON SIS

TOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impor ent neura, solicited from any marrier of the north-if nor I, will be iderately point for. By togs Pontano Connerts North-in Anne Patriculative Hugginstud to Shall all Letters and Park ages Sany in John Park ages Sany in

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Fight Hore Prats-

BOWERY THE ATRE. BOWERS -- BROADWAY AND BOWER

BURTON'S NEW THRATRE, Breadway, opposite Bond

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-RENT DAY-SIMP

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 624 Broadway-As You

CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE (Late Burton's) -- STORE

BARBUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Afterdoon Gus. Tox Thurds-Away with Milascholy, Evening-by 6 My Thurds-A Conjugal Lesson

BEGADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Black Evel

4EO, CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 44 Broad

PUCKLET'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway-Echiopian

NIBLO'S SALGON, Broadway-M. TRALBERG'S FIFTH

CHINESE RALL, 530 Breadway. - WONDERFUL TRICKS,

New York, Tuesday, November 18, 1856.

Mails for Europe. PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE LYONNAIS The Cunard steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, will leave beton on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool, The mails will close in this city at half-past two o'clock

The European edition of the Burath will be published at ten o'check this morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

Subscriptions and savertisements for any edition of the YORK ESSALD will be received at the following place

Louron Am & European Express Co., 51 King William et Do. de. 6 Flace de la Bour-roct.—Do. do. 9 Chapel stre-roct.—John Bunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Ranali will subrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the Des during the previous week, and to the hour of publi-

The steamship City of Washington, from Liver gool 5th inst. for Philadelphia, passed by Cape island about half past 4 o'clock yesterday after moon. She will probate reach the city some time this fore-neon. Her advit from Europe are four days later than received the Europa.

Minas been dertained that the vessel which

came in contact with the steamer Le Lyonnais was the bark Adriatic, bound from Belfast, Main , for Savannah. She arrived at Gloucester, Mass., on the 4th instant, with loss of bow-sprit, forward bulwarks, &c.

Our correspondence and files from the city of Mexico are to the 29th of October, and centain some very interesting news. General Morena report that the revolutionists at Fuebla had been vanquished. The sale of church property progressed daily. Comonfort was still popular. Hon. Mr. Forsyth, United States Minister, had been presented to the President, and some flattering official addresses were exchanged on the o casion. The prospect of draining the Valley of Mexico was still encouraged by the government A scientific exploring expedition was also sent to the same quarter. Political agitation was rife all over the land. The Italian Opera has been encouraged. Late accounts from Tampic: contradict the report that Canales had gone over to

We have news from Energy Ayres up to the 27th of September. Much uneasiness prevailed both on the Northern and Southern frontiers. The Indians had retired from the North with large booty, and another incursion was looked for. A body regular troops had marched for Azul, in the South, under command of Ceneral Escalada. The Senate had sutherized the creation of public funds to the amount of ten millions of dollars, in order to supply a deficiency in the Treasury, and Senor Gregorio Le zama offered to take it all at 80 per cent. Government was also authorized to sell one hundred leagues o land on the Salado. Juan Lopez had been elected Governer of Santa Fe. Generals Lagos and Bustos foiled in a plan for the invasion of Buenos Ayres. had retreated to Entre Rios; but it was feared that Flores would act with the Northern Indians. Rosario had been visited by a dreadful hurricane. George Ford, an American, was found dead near Buenos Ayres, and it was thought he had been murdered. The Indians had defeated the government army near Fortin de Mercedes.

We have files from Rio Janeiro to the 3d ult., bot

they contain nothing of importance. Our files from Bermoda are to the 5th inst. The Bermudien of that day says:-We regret that we have to report several new cases of fever, which have shown themselves within the last five days Indeed, it would seem that this dread mulady had taken a fresh start in the central parishes. broke, Devonshire, Paget and Southampton are badly scourged. St. Georges, Somerset and Warwick parishes are a most free from disease. The British ship of war Vestal, after obtaining a supply of provisions and water, and receiving on board

some invalids, had sailed for England. The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday, at twelve o'clock, pursuant to acjournment-Alde man Ely in the chair. There were but four men bers present, and after canvassing the Third and Eleventh wards they adjourned. This leaves thirseen wards to be canvassed, which will occupy a week or ten days.

The Central Republican Association of Brooklan, E. D., met last night, at the Odeon, Thomas Pield, Esq., in the chair. There was a very respectable attendance. A report of the operations of the Association during the late campaign was presented and accepted, and the continuance of the or canization resolved upon.

There was more activity in cotton yesterday while prices were quite steady. The sales reached about 3,000 bales, including parcels for export Flour was heavy, and closed at a decline of about 5 cents per barrel. Wheat fell off about 20, a 3c, per toshel, and was quite active at the deline, with con siderable purchases for export. The receipts of corn were light and the sales moderate, at firme prices. Western mixed brought 60c. a 70c, and Southern yellow 71c. Rye sold at 84c. Pork was dull, and closed at about \$18.50 for mess, and at \$17.50 for prime. Dressed hogs sold at 74c. So gars were quite steady, with sales of 350 hhds, and 600 boxes No. 9) at prices given in another column. Coffee was steady, with sales of 1,000 bags of Blo. Rates of freights for English ports were firm, with flour to Liverpool at 2s. vd., and grain at 9|d. a 10d and some lots were reported in the forenoon as high as 1054 in ship's bags. To London and Glasgos rates were firm, with fair engagements at full rates.

We have some particulars of the conflagration at Three Rivers, Canada East, on Saturday night. About one-half of the business portion of the town was consumed. The amount of property destroyed is estimated at one hundred thousand pounds ster

The Board of Aldermen had a little skirmish last

evening, on the minority report of Alderman McConkey, respecting the alleged corruption in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and the Beau-reau of Public Buildings. A desperate effort was made to stave off the whole master until January soless the Grand Jury take cognizance of the charges, as was suggested, the subject will probably remain in statu quo until 1857.

was received from the Union Ferry Company, pro peeing to bid for the lease of the Gouverneur street erry if the city will appropriate the whole of the alin at the foot of that street for ferry purposes and permit the company to withdraw their boats from the Rooseveit street ferry. The subject was referred to the appropriate committee.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Mo Samuel Jackson was tried upon a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a box of satins from Mr. Joseph Scheuer. The jury, after a brief consultation endered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was de in consequence of the high respectability of the

family and social connections of the accused.

Mr. Wilson, Alderman elect for the First ward was yesterday put under three thousand dollars boads to answer the charge of participating in the disturbances on election day.

There is a very important case now pending be fore the United States Circuit Court -- or rather two motions to the same effect, namely: for an injunction to restrain the corporation of the proposed bridge across the Hudson river at Albany from proceeding with the work. A number of interesting state ments of the capacity of the river for navigation by large vessels, the amount of tonnage and the trans portation of boats between Albany, Troy and other cities, have been laid before the Court, to sustain the arguments of the applicants for the injunction.

Poor Pierce's Last Message to Congress the Last Card of the Nullifiers

Our Southern democratic nulliflers, under th lead of Jefferson Davis, have hit upon a happy expedient for reducing Mr. Buchanan to a capitulation. According to our special despatch from Washington, in another column, the last annual message of poor Pierce to Congress is to be the manifesto of these Southern nulliflers, of peace

Our correspondent in the premises informs up that, under the direction of Jefferson Davis and his good man Friday-Caleb Cushing-poor Pierce is preparing his last annual message with two special objects in view-first, a vindication of the foreign and domestic policy of poor Pierce, especially his policy of forcing slavery upo Kansas by fire and sword; and, secondly, a la bored argument to show that in the election of Mr. Buchanan the American people have decreed that the Kansas policy of poor Pierce shall be the Kansas policy of his successor. In thus torostalling the inaugural of Mr. Buchanao, it seems that Jefferson Davis and his disunion confederate confidently count upon heading off the President elect, as Mr. Botts once upon a time attempted to head off Captain Tyler. Mr. Davis no doubt expects that the democracy of the two bonses of Congress will show a per sense of respect and generosity to the last annual Message of poor Pierce; and that in this way the peculiar views of Mr. Davis, thrust into Pierce's last will and testament, may receive such a democratic endorsement as will at cace frighten Mr. Buchanan into submission.

We cannot promise, however, that this last card of our Southern nulliflers will win the game. There are some very serious obstructions in the track of these pulliflers. In the first place, Mr. Pierce, elected by an unprecedented electoral and popular majority, has reduced the democratic party to a sickly minority party, upon its last legs. Never has a party fought more with the energy and recklessness of despair than the terrified democracy in this late election; and its success is, after all, not the result of its own strength or unity, but in consequence of the ridiculous cutside Fillmore movement of the opposition forces. It was not the democracy-it was Mr. Fillmore, that defeated the election of Fremont, Otherwise, had Fillmore been out of the way, as is truly suggested by the Charleston Moreury. every Northern State would have been carried by Fremont. As it is, notwithstanding the weakness of Fillmore in the South, and his weakening influence upon the Fremont movement in several States of the North, Mr. Buchanan is elected with a popular majority of the whole Union against him of upwards of three hundred thousand votes-a thing unparalleled in the history of the country.

It is idle, then, for Mr. Jefferson Davis to plead through poor Pierce's last annual message, that the American people have endorsed the spoils and the foreign and domestic policy of Mc. Pierce. The Pierce administration, out and out, stands condemned by a popular majority against it of upwards of three hundred thousand votes. It is idle and false, we say, in the teeth of this med fact, to plead the ridiculous plea that, in Mr. Buchanan's accidental minority election, the border ruffian and filibustering features of Pierce's administration and the Cincinnati platform stand approved by the people, and recommended by the people as the proper policy of Mr. Buchanan. No such thing. Above all, upon the Kansas issue the ruffian policy of poor Pierce has been repudiated by the people in a voice of thunder. Upon this distinct issue, for example, the democratic party, from a clear majority in New York State in 1852, over Scott and Halcombined, are now reduced to a minority in the popular vote of the State, of 104,702. What is the meaning of this awful decline? He that runs may read it.

Mr. Buchanan, we suspect, will derive from the teachings of this Presidential election a lesson widely different from that of Mr. Davis and bis busy clique of Southern nulliflers. He will be apt to see as plainly as we perceive it, that the Pierce administration, its foreign and domestic and spoils policy, have been condemned in all our popular lections, from 1853 to 1856, and most empha tically in 1856; and that his border ruffian Kans policy has been most emphatically branded as odloos, revolting and demoralizing. Mr. B 1 change, in a cool and searching analysis of th results of the late election, State by State, and of the chapter of accidents which have slipped him in over the heads of a large majority of the people, will see that the way of safety is not the way of Davis. Atchison, Pierce and their clique of agitating nulliflers. On the contrary, we be lieve that he will also resolve, before the 4th of March next, if he has not now resolved, that the peace and success of his administration will require, first of all, that he shall dismiss these secession and nigger driving nulliders, and turn them adrift, or suffer, inevitably, the ignominious downfall of poor Pierce.

We have some evidence of the sagacity of Mr. Buchanan as a politician; we have some knowledge of his inclinations as a statesman; and we are inclined to believe most seriously that he will not be caught in the nullifler's trap of poor Pierce's last annual message. Let us await the solution of the game, Who says nullification? Control American Affaire.

It is not easy to discover the truth about Central America, amid the stories which reach u from thence; but it seems probable, in general terms, that General Walker's position is strong in Nicaragua, and that he is badly in want of recruits from the United States. This latter infe rence may be fairly drawn from the magniloquent style in which the progress of the Americans in Nicaragua is recorded, and the enthusiasm with which all Central American writers refer to Gen.

Walker.
If the Central American governments had posessed the power of overthrowing Gen. Walker. we appr chend that they would have done it already. Seemingly, he has gone through the worst possible phase of his fortune. He has tacked men, food, money, arms. Yet he is in Nicaragua still, bolding his own. At all events, if the Central American governments had been able to overthrow General Walker they would already have formed an alliance against him. We should have heard of simultaneous movements in Guatemala on the one side and Costa Rica and Hondaras on the other, for the expuion of the Northern invader. For it was eviden rom the first that no single State could hope to neceed against him, and the only hope of the natives was to make the question one of race But after all sorts of romors of leagues and coa ltions, we find that the Central Americans are incapable of fusion, and that no substantial league against Walker has ye een formed. Now, Walker is gaining strength the longer he holds the cities of Nicaragua, and possesses the power to seize and sell the cocoa and coffee estates : the prospects therefore for a successful coalition against him diminish daily. As to his domestic enemies, we apprehend that they are not seriously to be feared. No chief of any nerve need be atraid of a race like the Spanish Americans of Central America; certainly the executioner of Corral can afford to despise them In the letters which we publish from Granada and other Nicaraguan cities, every battle is represented as having been fought with demonia fury on both sides; the Central Americans are perfect heroes. But there is reason to fear that the writers of these letters have an eye to the re putation of their ownfriends, where victory would ound less glorious if it were won over poltroons and blockheads; at all events, no former write gives the natives credit for the skill and the con rage and the unexampled heroism which Walker's

friends assure us they are now displaying. Passing from considerations of perils at home and among his neighbors, what are General Walker's positive prospects of success? Evidently they depend upon the aid he may receive from hence. Nicaragua is for the most part : barren, sickly country, where the white man cannot, and the half breed will not always work : it is obvious that without some change, or collateral advantages, even the sovereignty and dominion of such a country might prove a loss.

In order to combat the disadvantages of the ountry, and to provide himself with the first re quisite-labor-General Walker has repealed the decree abolishing slavery, and talks of restoring the slave trade. Now, when we attempt to judge of the effect of these measures we must be care ful not to run away with the sentiments of the anti-slavery portion of the North. To that part of our society Walker's policy in this particular will of course seem odious. But it must be remembered that there was no part of his policyfrom his landing in Nicaragua to the present tim which did not seem odious to these persons : by forfeiting their good opinion, therefore, General Walker forfeits that which he never had, and loses really nothing. Whereas, on the other hand, the South will rather be drawn toward Walker by his avowal of a preference for their peculiar system of labor. Nicaragua, thrown open to slave labor, would of course provide Virginia and other breeding States a new and large market for their live produce. And in the even to the South by her institutions and forms of labor, would be the natural stepping stone for the Southern fillbusters. This last reason will operate as effectively with the loose portion of the population of the North-the only portion from which Walker had any expectation of aid

as with the men of the South. It seems, therefore, that the late policy of Walker with reference to slavery, is rather likely to help him than to hurt him in the United State It costs him no friends on whom he had ever counted, and it rallies to his side, from motives of interest, many who had regarded him with in-

difference. Even allowing all this-that his chances holding his own against the Spanish Americans and of getting due help from this country, were never so good as they are now-a great deal is yet wanting to realize the Anglo-Saxon republic which General Walker promises to construct on of the remains of the Guatemalan kingdom Nor do we plainly see that Walker is even tal ing all the steps which he might to hasten that realization. For instance, the steam communicatlon with Nicaragua was interrupted many menths ago by the folly of Walker, and the worse than felly of Vanderbilt; why has it not been regularly resumed-if not with one set of men, with some other? Again, why, if Walker and his men are such Homeric heroes, do they not clear a small patch of land somewhere in Nicaregua, and leave it for the peaceable citizens who don't want to fight? So far as we can learn, the country has gone back ten years since Walker landed, for want of labor. Finally, why does not General Walker try to get the right sort of men about him and keep them there? The habit of changing and quarrelling incessantly with his confidents keeps a constant supply of traitors, always ready to betray him at a moment's no tice. This is not politic. When we see some change in these respects we shall begin to believe in the great Central American republic.

VIEWS OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS,-We spread before our readers this morning a chapter of interesting extracts from the Southern press of all parties, on the prospects of Mr. Buchanan's election. These extracts are strongly suggestive of "a hard road to travel." It will be seen that the Southern ultras of the secession school will be satisfied with nothing less than the subjugation of the North, and to this end they fix their hopes and their fears upon Mr. Buchanan and the democratic Congress elected to sustain him. This, however, is the point where the shoe pinches. Many of the Northern democrats to the next Congress have been returned upon the idea that Kansas is to be a free State, and that they and Mr. Buchanan are to make it so. We have reason to declare that Mr. Buchanan's inclinations lie in that direction; but he has yet to pass the ordeal of the clique of secessionists who are resolved to rule him or to crush him. Will be have the wisdom, and the figuress which the crisis requires?

Will he be raved, or will he be lost? Like our Southern secessionists, though from a totally different point of view, we have our hopes; but we must-stand firm by the Union, come what may, secession or no secession Buchanan or no Bu chanan-democratic party or no democratic party; and even though Kansas should come in as a free State over the bowie knives of the border ruffians.

THE CASE OF THE FRENCH RAILROAD DEPAUL TERS.- Another step in the progress of this highly interesting case was made in the Supreme Court on Saturday last. The matter came up in its civil aspect, on an order of Judge Davies, made 17th October, requiring the counsel for the plain tiffs to show cause why the order of arrest should not be set aside, or the amount of ball reduced on the ground that the complaint and affidavit o Tessandier did not show the existence of a causof action, nor that the alleged cause of action came within the 179th section of the Code of Pro cedure. The plaintiffs' counsel was also required to show why the complaint should not be made more definite and certain. The matter was fully argued on both sides before Judge Davies.

The defendants' counsel made and argued th following points, among others: that the alleged taking of stock by the prisoners being a feloniou act, it gave no right to a civil action; that this being a tort committed in France by and agains aliens, no action for it could be maintained in the courts of New York; and that the taking stock of the company from the company did net constitute a case of action. We do not stop now to discuss the authorities cited for and agains these several points, further than to say that as to the latter point we believe it has been virtually so held by the Court of Appeals in the remarkable Schuyler fraud cases. the action brought by the Mechanics' Bank of New York, against the New Haven Railroad Company for the value of spurious shares of the road purchased from Schuyler, their authorized agent, the Court unanimously decided against the right to recover. The Judges declared in that case that stocks were not, like bank bills, the representative of money, and were not so curities for money in any sense, but simply evi-dence of the holder's title to given shares in the property of the corporation. Well, in this case such evidence exists, independently of the stock Mr. Rothschild, the real owner, has his right to the dividends and profits coming to him from the stock abstracted, just as much as if it were still in his bureau. The company had no interes whatever in it. If any loss be sustained in consequence of the alleged acts of Carpentier and Grelet, that loss falls not on Rothschild or the Northern Railroad Company, but on the purchasers or present bolders. It would follow therefore, that neither Rothschild nor the conpany has a valid cause of civil action against these defaulters. At least, that to us, unlearned in the law, seems a common sense view of the matter. Whether the Judge will look at it in the same light which we do, we neither know nor care. His decision is reserved, and may not be

rendered for a week or two. In connection with the argument on Saturday a fragment of a letter was exhibited, which Me lin, the plaintiffs' agent here, swore he found in a book in the house where Carpentier had resided in this city, and which the latter admitted to have been written by bim. That interesting do cument we publish to day, with a report of the arguments. It was addressed to his sister in France, and is couched in most affecting termsdeploring his unfortunate position, which he attributes to his acquaintance with Grelet, and his connection with that "accursed bureau." In another sentence he speaks of Parot as "that horrid Parot." The letter was unfinished and unsigned, and it was evidently the intention of the writer to send with it a history of the whole transaction for publication in one of the Paris papers. That history has not come to light, and believe it has been destroyed. The whole party is still in Eldridge street pri-

son, and may remain there for many a month The decision on the argument of Saturday will not affect their condition as prisoners under the criminal charge. This civil suit was got up wit no other object apparently than to gain time, so as to allow a more complete criminal case to be made out against the prisoners. If it were once disposed of, the point would then turn on the interpretation of the convention between France and the United States for the sarrender of criminals. We have hitherto expressed our opinion as to how far that convention applies to this case. One of our Washington correspondents, however, intimates that there are discrepancies between the French and the American copies of this treaty, and that under a clause in one of those copies the President will be inclined to order the extradition of these men. We doubt, however, the accuracy of our correspondent's information on that point, because a treaty in such a case to be binding must be reciprocal. Thus: the United States would not bind themselves to surrender French criminals charged with a crime lesser in grade than that for which they could call on the French covernment to surrender fugitives from this country, and vice verse. Still, there is no calculating on the shiftings and intricacies of legal questions, or on the decisions which may be made thereon; and notwithstanding our own conviction that these men are not amenable under the extradition treaty, it would not at all surprise us if our correspondent's assurance should turn ou' true. There is no use, however, in anticipating events, as the case may at any moment-judging from Carpentier's letter-assume a new phase We await further developements.

SEE WHAT WE HAVE DONE .- The Central Republican Committee at Washington bossis of having circulated four millions of documents in favor of Fremont during the recent campaign and claims on this ground the right to protes against any nomination at present of a candi date for the campaign of 1860, with the view, probably, of reserving that position for Wm. H. Seward or some other demagogue of his kidney. Now, if the issuing of documents gives any righ to dictate as to a matter of that kind, we cer tainly have a better claim than the Central Committee. We issued during the campaign ten mil-Hons of sheets, each one of which was better than ten of the bulky, clumsy, dull, stupid, absurd and ridiculous documents from headquarters. We issued one-third of the total thirty millions of sheets sent out from the New York press during the late contest. We shall continue to issue this number, and even increase upon it. for owing to recent political excitement and the general prosperity of the country, our circulation has been and is far greater than during any former year of our existence.

Yet, in spite of all these issues, Colonel Fremont lost his election owing to the mismanagement of certain political managers in this city and in Philadelphia. E. B. Morgan in this city. and Mesers. Fry and Gibbons in Philadelphia were the leading managers, and lost the battle by their blunders. The Philadelphians gave to Gov. Ford, of Ohio, twenty thousand dollars as a subvention for the country papers in Pennsylvania to support Fremont, and that amount was actually given to Fillmore journals, and used to forward the Fillmore interest.

In looking over the secret operations of the men, we cannot resist the conclusion that Thur low Weed and his compeers actually undertoo to defeat the election of Col. Fremont, hoping thereby to benefit Seward in relation to the cam paign of 1860.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO-SUCCESSES OF TH

GOVERNMENT.-The color of the last account from Mexico is more favorable to the prospect of Comonfort's administration than we had been prepared to expect. We had been led to believ that there was more strength in the hostile ele ments which were said to be accumulating agains his government at home than recent event would seem to demonstrate. The outbreak which, under the rallying cry of "Religion fueros," bad been simultaneously organized at various points of the republic, have turned out to be contemptible failures. In fact, but that we know that the clergy and the privileged classes were at the bottom of these movements, we should have said that there was nothing in then that was calculated to inspire the least alarm or the part of the government. From the tone of the Mexican papers, however, it is evident that the latter entertained serious apprehensions on the subject; and that the appeal made to the bigotry of the lower orders should have met with such a feeble response, is a proof that the President had not fully appreciated the firmness of his position when he shrank from carrying out to their full extent the reforms inaugu rated by the law of the 25th of June Had he boldly taken his stand on the principle of religious toleration, instead of adopting half measures with the church, he would have inspired his friends with greater confidence, and effectually disarmed those from whom he has most to fear It is to his timidity in dealing with this question that he owes most of the domestic troubles by which his administration has been beset. The result of the recent abortive movements will, we hope, convince him of this fact and encourage him to persevere in the consummation of those vital measures of reform which can alone restore to Mexico the tranquillity and unity of nationa sentiment of which she stands in need. We see by the Mexican papers that on the

23d ult. Mr. Forsyth, our new minister, pre-sented his credentiels to President Comonfort. The speeches made on the occasion present no very salient feature, being for the most part confined to the common-places usually uttered at diplomatic receptions. The reply of the President, lowever, breathes the most cordial and friendly feelings towards this republic. We are disposed to believe in their sincerity, for General Comonfort well knows that as long as his administra tion is carried on on principles favorable to the cause of progress and of general liberty, he can count upon the sympathy and support of this country. It is only when we see him halting on the path of progress and hesitating before the grandeur and importance of the measures which he must feel can alone insure the salvation of his country, that we are disposed to lose faith in his fortunes. If he only proves true to Mexico and true to himself neither he nor the people over whom he rules will have to apprehend such contingency as that predicated in the article which we copy to-day from one of our Mexican contemporaries. Mexico, as a homogeneous and well-regulated republic, would, for years to come, be more valuable to us as a political ally than as a member of the Union. It is only in a state of disorganization, inviting the encroachments of other Powers, that she is likely to prove dangerous to us. It would, of course, be impossible for us to stand by and witness her dismemberment without taking such steps as would be necessary to the protection of our own interests. The Mexican people will do well to reflect upon these facts, and to give such a support to the government of President Comonfort as will avert all chance of reducing us

to such an alternative. THE PENNSYLVANIAN IN TROUBLE,-The organ of Col. Forney at Philadelphia, in a stupid leader on "the war of the New York press upon Mr. Buchanan," says, "we accept all the hostilities of the New York HERALD, and of its abolition and infidel ally, the New York Tribune; we ask the country to behold the new plot they are concocting." with much more of the same sort of fustian and twaddle. A word or two, however, upon this ridiculous stuff while it is before us.

The New York HERALD and Tribune are neither allies nor confederates. Upon one single point they have both advocated the election of Fremont—the important point that his election would put an end to the despotic, unconstitutional, disgraceful and ruffian Pierce policy of forcing slavery into Kansas by fire and sword, and substitute in lieu of this ruffian policy that other and safer policy of the constitution and the law. With the defeat of Fremont by Fillmore the New YORK HERALD still pursues its own course, and the Tribune does the same thing. It will not do, therefore, for Mr. Forney to say

that we, together with the Tribune, are cocting a new plot" against Mr. Buchanan. We dare say that the policy of the Tribune is war to the knife from the start. Our policy, however, is the policy of a fair trial, and the policy of good advice-advice that can't be had of democratic spoilsmen, but which may be useful coming from an independent and popular journal like the HERALD, which has nothing to ask of Presidents, or parties, or spoilsmen, and nothing to fear. We feel, therefore, perfectly free to say hat there is " a new plot concecting against Mr. Buchanan," and that its ramifications extend from New Orleans to Washington, from Washington to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to New York: and that among the scheming spoilsmen who are the most active conspirators in this plot are such men as Jefferson Davis, John Slidell. Robert Toombs, R. Barnwell Rhett, Henry A. Wise, Senator Mason, David R. Atchison, John W. Forney, Robert J. Walker and George Sanders, a curious joint stock company of secessionists, disunionists, filibusters and speculators upon the treasury, all committed to the common policy of rule or ruin with Mr. Buchanan, This policy comprehends the "wresting of Cuba from pain, if we have the power," the fulfilment of Atchison's scheme of making Kansas a slave State by force of arms, and other filibustering and ruffian devices of the same kidney in Mexico, Central America and the West India Islands. the whole to be completed with the bankruptcy of the federal treasury in Mr. Robert J. Wal-

ker's Pacific Railroad.

Against this comprehensive plot and these dis-

organizing conspirators, we take the liberty of warning Mr. Buchanan. He must crush them in the outset, or they will ruin him in the end. Their course is spoliation, robbery, discord and confusion—his true course is a return from the fatal course of poor Pierce to the landmarks of the constitution, and to a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind." He may thus destroy not only this disorganizing disunion faction of Southern nulliflers and their Northern confederates for the plunder, but he may also demolish this formidable republican party, and rebuild upon its ruins the democratic party in the North. Thus much for Mr. Forney and his organ and the New York HERALD. Let the future decide between us. We claim that our advice to Mr. Buchanan is good and bona fide. Let the future settle the question. We shall know which is which by the evening of the fourth of March. If Mr. Buchanan is to be the tool of the Davis clique of secessionists, his fate will be the fate of Pierce, and his party will be swept away. He may save it and restore it. We are pointing him out the breakers and the safe channel. Nothing more.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE IN A NEW LIGHT. Our philosophic cotemporaries of the Tribune are "nothing if not critical." Having labored for some years with a view of reforming the entire human race, and baving met, to say the least, with only partial success, they have now turned their attention to us, and fire away unceasingly because we do not think precisely as they do on all matters. The last phase broadside is a criticism upon our views in relation to the new Corporation. The Tribune states that we supported scamps for office in order to give them a chance to reform, and that this shows our kindness of heart, amiability and benevolence. It is not true that we supported any of the persons on the ward tickets. But the philosophers of the Tribune have no such word as truth in their vocabulary; and as certain persons are to be answered according to their folly, we will ask our friends whether or not our philanthropic enterprises are not attended with more success than their own. We remember that the Tribune has attempted to reform scamps by making them live upon bran bread and vegetables, but man being carniverous, stole the money to buy beef steaks. We remember that the Tribune desired to prevent crime by breaking down all social distinction by returning to first principles, modernized by Fourier and Saint Simon-by division of property-by so facilitating divorce that marriage would be a nullity, and by prohibitory laws against the sale of liquors. How have the Tribune's pupils turned out? They are gaunt, ragged fellows, with seedy clothes, great shaggy beards, wild eyes and a tout ensemble strongly reminding one of the incurables in a lunation

Now, look at our fine fellows who are put in good position by a magnanimous and a confiding people. They are perfect gentlemen. They display financial abilities which would do credit to Colbert himself. On salaries of fifteen hundred a year they live splendidly, dress magnificently, drive fast horses, have country seats and interminable corner lots and rows of brown stone front houses in good streets up town. When they die they shall have great funerals, nice notices in the papers, and little cherubs shall drop on their urns their marble tears.

Now, we put it to the people, is not our benevolence truly practical, benefitting the objects of our paternal solicitude, instead of ruining them. physically, mentally and pecuniarily, with finespun theories after the fashion of our philosophical cotemporaries of Spruce street?

LOSS OF THE FRENCH STEAMER LYONNAIS-FUR-THER EXPLANATIONS NECESSARY .- The HERALD OF this day week announced in its marine list the arrival at Gloucester. Mass., on the 4th of November, instant, of the bark Adriatic, Capt. Durham, of Belfast, Maine, bound to Sava had put in for repairs. She proves to be the identical vessel which ran into the French steamer Lyonnais, whose loss was not known in this city till late in the evening of the 13th, and that from the arrival in port of some of the survivors of the wreck. Thus it appears that for nine days a profound silence prevailed on the subject of the collision, although Captain Durham could have made it known on the 4th, in a much more satisfactory manner than merely writing to his owners at Belfast. A most distressing loss of time was the consequence, and prevented an early effort on the part of the agents in New York to rescue the steamer, its passengers and crew.

Let us hear what Captain Durham has to say for not lying to, after the collision, to see how much damage he had done, and what assistance was required by the unfortunate passengers and crew of the Lyonnais.

THE NEXT UNITED STATES SENATOR PROM NEW YORK .- There are some very ominous signs in the political stemosphere, in relation to the choice of a Senator of the United States, which is to be made by the Legislature elect. Notwithstanding the pretended withdrawal of Thurlow Weed and the "little villain," we are satisfied that they are working night and day to encompass the

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Arrival of the Steamship City of Washington CAPE MAY, N. J., Telegraph office, Nov. 17, 1856.

The new acrew steamship City of Washington, of the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, is now (4% P. M.) in sight from Cape Island. She doubtless brings Liverpool dates of the 5th inst., four days later than the Europa as New York. She will not probably arrive at Philadelphia before 8 or 10 o'clock to morrow.

Very Interesting from Washington.
MR. PIERCE'S CLOSING MESSAGE TO CONGRESS—A
DEFERCE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION AND HIS KANAAS
POLICY, AND A DESPERATE REFORT TO HEAD OFF
BUCHANAN, ETC.

Very Contract No. 17 1866

Mr. President Pierce, under the direction of Jefferson Davis, Cushing, and other lights of the Southern seces-sion clique of the democratic party, is preparing his

closing annual message to Congress.

This message will be a labored vindication of po

Pierce's administration, foreign and domestic policy, and especially of his border ruftlen policy for making Kansat a slave State. In this connection poor Pierce will be used to head off Mr. Buchanan in reference to any other to head off Mr. Buchanan in reference to any other policy for Kausas, by an ingenious attempt to show that the people, in the election of Mr. Buchanan, have, in the lump, endorsed all those acts of military despotism and ruffanism under which Davis, Atchison and Stringfellow have thus far controlled the government affairs of the Territory. The last message of Mr. Pierce, therefore, is to be made by the Davis seccession clique a sort of ultra Southers manifests for the guidance of Mr. Buchanan. It will isvolve the Southern fire caters' terms of peace with the voive the Couthern fire cuters' terms of peace with the incoming administration, or their conditions of war. The expectation is that Mr. Pierce, by presenting his Kansus policy and the Ciscinnati platform as one and the same thing, by abowing that Mr. Buchanan is pledged to this policy, and that to this Pierce platform and this pledge he owes his election, Mr. Buchapan will be frightened into